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GENERAL JACKSON.

The following is the address of the Harrisburg Convention, to their fellow-citizens of the Union on the nomination of Gen. Jackson for President, and Mr. Calhoun for Vice President, of

that, when the sentiments of our sister states are expressed upon the late proceeding at Washington, its friends will find they have as entirely mistaken their wishes, as they have done those of

Having, we hope, demonstrated that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the republican party, to oppose the nomination of a partial caucus, we will now submit our reasons for the decided preference entertained by the democracy of Pennsylvania for Andrew Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice President of the United States.

The present is a most interesting period in the history of our republic. A contest must shortly take place that

may severely test the durability of our free institutions ; one that may shake the Union to its centre.

At least four candidates are still contending for the Presidency. The friends of each are

ardent, zealous, and active ; and, as the crisis approaches, the public mind

is inflamed. The Union is no longer

actuated by one soul, and bound to-

gether by one entirely of interest.

Local and sectional prejudices are en-

listed, and the hostile parties are array-

ing their forces with increasing animo-

sity. It becomes, then, a subject of

startling magnitude, who among the

candidates has the strongest hold upon

the affections of the people, whose suc-

cess could give most universal satisfa-

ction, and tend to harmonize and unite

these discordant interests. It seems to

be admitted, that, if the President was

elected immediately by the people,

Gen. Jackson would be the successful

candidate. What alarming conse-

quences would follow, should any

combination be permitted to control

the public will ! An army of legisla-

tors, combined to withhold from the

people the elective franchise, would be

more formidable than the sword or the

bayonet.

The people would rise with recuperative energy : the reaction would be irresistible ; the country would be ar-

rested against the administration, by the elections to Congress ; one branch

of the government would soon be placed

in bitter opposition to another, and col-

lision might ensue that would rend the

Union asunder. No man can be a pa-

triot, or a democrat, who would at-

tempt the dangerous experiment of

suppressing the will of the people on so

important a subject.

For twenty four years none but a Sec-
retary of the cabinet has been elevated
to the Presidency. We do not object
to the distinguished democrats who
have held, or are now contending for
this station, but we do object to the
uninterrupted continuance of a Secre-
tary dynasty. The period has surely
arrived, when a president should be
elected from the ranks of the people.

If it has not, how soon will the Secre-

taries claim, by usage and prescription,

the exclusive right of nomination, and

from the powerful patronage in their

gift, may be but too likely to obtain it ?

This artificial system of cabinet suc-

cession to the Presidency, is little less dan-

gerous and anti-republican than the

hereditary monarchies of Europe. If a

link in this chain of successive secretary

dynasties be not broken now, then may

we be fettered by it forever. Andrew

Jackson comes pure, untrammeled,

and unpledged, from the bosom of the

republican party.

The limits of an address will not

permit us to sketch his brilliant civil

and military career. His two elder

brothers fell in the Revolution ; and

Andrew Jackson, the last survivor of

his race, at the early age of fourteen,

was wounded and taken prisoner.—

His subsequent military services, it is

unnecessary to delineate. They are

well known, and duly appreciated, by

a grateful people.

Now he less, but more, in civil,
than in military stations. At a very
early age, he was appointed Attorney
General of the South West Territory ;
when that Territory was admitted into
the Union as the state of Tennessee, he
bore an able and distinguished part in
the Convention which framed for her
the most Democratic Constitution of
the Union. In 1797, he was elected
the first Representative of Tennessee, in
Congress ; and in 1798, to the Senate
of the United States. As a member

of that body, during the trying period
which preceded the political revolution
of 1800, he was a zealous and efficient
opponent of the Federal administration

On resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, he was chosen Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee ; and at the close of his military services, Governor of Florida ; and is now re-elected to the Senate of the Union. He has discharged all these important offices with great ability, with uprightness, integrity, and, reckless of hardships of danger, or even of reputation, as in every station, whether civil or military, acted with fearless devotion to his country's service.

The character of no man has been so much misunderstood, as that of Andrew Jackson. He has been represented as a rash and desperate military chieftain, regardless of the laws and constitution of his country. No statesman is more unsound in fact. Andrew Jackson is firm and decisive in executing his plans, but cautious, prudent, and deliberate in forming them ; and cool and collected in the hour of danger. If success be any criterion of skill and prudence, the immortal Washington was not so invariably successful as the Hero of Orleans. Victory has always perched upon his standard. If he has ever seemed to be rash or precipitate, it was when his desperate situation required a resort to energetic measures. He has always been sent on desperate enterprises, with means almost inadequate to success ; compelled to rely on his own energy of character, and the resources of his own mind. If he has ever appeared to violate the laws, it was, that he might shield his country from the most awful calamity. Had he stopped a day, perhaps an hour, to weigh the constitutional scruples of his enemies in the scale of legal technicality, Orleans had been a pile of ruins ; and its streets had flowed with American blood. Andrew Jackson, when his country is in danger, and Andrew Jackson, when his country is victorious and secure, are very dissimilar.

One fact speaks a volume upon this subject, that cannot be misunderstood. On the eve of the battle of Orleans, when alarm and disaffection pervaded the city, Gen. Jackson arrested a person discovered exciting mutiny in his camp, and refused him to the civil authority, till Orleans was secured.—For this refusal, which probably preserved Orleans from destruction, he was fined one thousand dollars. He submitted cheerfully, and paid the fine. As he retired from the court house, he was met by the enthusiastic applause of a grateful people, who offered to refund the money. He refused to receive it, admonishing them that their conduct evidenced a disregard of the laws, and of the civil authority ; that the example was dangerous to the liberties of the Republic ; that the punishment was inflicted by his country, and that it was his and their duty to submit —conduct worthy of the Father of our country. Our admiration for the victor of Orleans, is lost in our veneration for the victor over himself.

It is at home, we must learn his character as a man ; and to his fellow citizens, residing in his vicinity, to all who have ever visited his hospitable mansion, the more brilliant halo of military renown is forgotten, in the milder radiance of his private virtues. His soul is the residence of all the softer affections—the sincere and ardent friend—to the orphan, the kind and indulgent protector—the affectionate husband—the practical and professing Christian. We have deliberately considered every portion of the above sentence, and on the most unquestionable authority, assure our fellow citizens that it is true. During his stay at Washington this winter, the mists that calumny and prejudice had attempted to throw around his character, have vanished, and he has become known and esteemed by the assembled wisdom of the nation, to less for talents and services as a statesman and a soldier, than for his mild and engaging deportment.

As regards the politics of Andrew Jackson, there is not one blot upon his political escutcheon. He has ever

been an undeviating democrat, not in name only, but also in practice and in principle.

The present is a period of awful interest to all Republican governments. They are every where invaded by a formidable combination of tyrants, exulting in their past success. Naples, Portugal, and Spain, are resettled in the calm of despotism, and the sombre monuments of tyranny and superstition are elevated over the tombs of martyrs and patriots, and the ruins of Constitutional governments. The lights of Grecian liberty must be extinguished as "a torch of discord thrown into the Ottoman empire." The conflict between the oppressor and the oppressed, will not be confined to Europe. The fleets and armies of the Holy Allies embark for American coasts. American republics, bordering upon our own country, must be subdued. The veteran patriot, who presides over the destinies of our country, has declared that we must resist, and the nation sanctions the declaration. Nor are we left to blind conjecture, as regards the light in which this country is viewed by the despots in Europe. One of their Ambassadors lately declared, in the Court of Madrid, that "the United States were the source of all the Revolutionary principles that disturbed the crowned heads of Europe." How can we mistake the import of such a declaration ? The clouds that darkly lower upon the skirts of our political horizon must soon burst. Let us then elect, as our chief magistrate, a soldier and a statesman. All the other candidates, however distinguished their political characters, are unknown to the great body of the people ; but in Andrew Jackson, they would repose unbounded confidence. No one of his competitors has performed so many important services, nor filled so many distinguished stations, both civil and military, with greater ability in the discharge of every duty, and such devoted fidelity to his country. His claims upon the American people, are second only to those of the illustrious Washington.

A veteran of the Revolution is now about to retire from the Presidency. Will you refuse to elect, as his successor, the last of that immortal band of patriots, whom a grateful people can elevate to that exalted station ? Will you erect the cold monuments over the tomb of departed merit, and refuse to the living, the last great debt of gratitude the nation can ever pay to Revolutionary services ? Or is this but the idle theme of boyish declamation...has it lost its practical efficacy, and has ingratitude deadened too soon the feelings of American citizens ?

Pennsylvania, governed by no local or sectional prejudices ; prompted by nothing but great national considerations ; Pennsylvania, the most unintrusive in her claims for office, without a single officer, in the cabinet or Judiciary at Washington, now asks the presidency, not for a Pennsylvanian, but for a citizen of Tennessee. Some of our sister states must yield the pretensions of their candidates ; and who can ask for such sacrifices, if not the state that has invariably made them ? And for what candidate can they be asked, if not for Andrew Jackson, who has obtained so many signal triumphs, and made so many fearful sacrifices for his country !

The democratic party of Pennsylvania have also recommended JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, for the office of Vice President of the Union. His political career will bear the test of their strictest scrutiny.—From his earliest youth, he was distinguished for his ardent devotion to the fundamental principles of democracy. In the legislature of his native state, he was the eloquent and intrepid advocate of popular suffrage and universal education. During what is called the war session of congress, he was the zealous, firm and determined supporter of the administration ; and whilst others were shrinking from responsibility, by the most irresistible arguments, he urged successfully an appeal to arms ; and as the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, he drafted and reported the declaration of war. He was the steadfast friend

of his country in the hour of danger, and the voice of domestic faction that resounded from the hall of congress was silenced by the matchless power, grandeur and moral influence of his eloquence. At the close of the war, the peace establishment was organized by his advice and assistance, and as Secretary of the War Department, by the strict accountability, rigid economy, and admirable system which he has introduced, he has saved millions to the country. His character is bold and fearless ; and his views of national policy are comprehensive, sound, liberal and enlightened. His principles and conduct having been uniformly republican, he may be safely called one of the first men of the nation.

Such are the candidates whom Pennsylvania respectfully presents to the republican party of the union, and requests their co-operation. The democratic party should concentrate upon candidates for the important stations of President and Vice President of the United States : Of whom can they unite with greater honor and advantage to the country, and more assured confidence of success, than Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun.

WILLIAM WILKINS,
JOSEPH WILVINE,
CHARLES OGLE,
JOHN FOX,
ROBERT J. WALKER,

Statement of the commerce of each state and territory, commencing on the first day of October, 1822, and ending on the 30th September, 1823.

States.	Imports.	Exports.
Maine - - - -	891,644	895,501
N. Hampshire	571,770	237,705
Massachusetts	17,607,160	13,683,232
Vermont - - -	62,242	236,140
Rhode Island -	1,4,2,953	933,144
Connecticut - -	456,163	483,061
New York - -	29,421,349	19,038,990
New Jersey - -	5,933	26,064
Pennsylvania -	13,696,770	2,647,192
Delaware - -	60,124	53,817
Maryland - - -	4,946,179	6,050,229
Dis. Columbia -	275,083	801,295
Virginia - - -	68,1810	4,006,788
North-Carolina	188,958	4,2,117
South-Carolina	2,419,101	6,888,814
Georgia - - -	670,705	4,000,000
Louisiana - - -	4,283,125	7,779,072
Alabama - - -	125,770	202,387
Ohio - - - -	161	
Michigan Ter.	2,159	1,011
Florida Territory	4,808	1,510
Total	877,579,267	71,699,030
		Nat. Intel.

Public Debt of the United States.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States, on the 1st day of January, in each of the years, from 1791 to 1823, inclusive.

In 1791,	875,463,476	52
1792,	77,227,924	66
1793,	80,352,634	04
1794,	78,427,404	77
1795,	80,747,587	39
1796,	83,762,162	07
1797,	82,064,479	33
1798,	79,228,529	12
1799,	78,408,669	77
1800,	82,976,294	35
1801,	83,038,030	8

POLITICAL.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

GENERAL JACKSON.

Pursuant to public notice, a meeting of the friends of General Jackson was held at the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on the evening of the 18th inst. Col. Sam'l. Child was appointed chairman, and Major John Taylor was appointed secretary. The meeting being organized the following preamble and resolution were submitted by A. D. Murphy, Esq and unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas the approaching election of president of the United States is one of great and peculiar importance, not only as respects our domestic and foreign policy, but also our national character; and it is right and proper, that the man most distinguished for his talents, public services and devotion to his country, and who stands first in the affections of his fellow-citizens, should be placed at the head of the government; and whereas it is believed, by the members of this meeting that of the several eminent men to whom the public attention is now directed as candidates for the presidency, General Andrew Jackson is most distinguished for those services which entitle him to the gratitude of his country, and for those talents and qualities which, at this crisis of the political world, are required in the chief magistrates of the American nation.

Resolved, That whilst the members of this meeting admire the talents and they hope duly appreciate the virtues and public services of the other candidates for the presidency of the United States, they are of opinion that General Andrew Jackson has superior claims to the favor of his country, and they will support his election to the presidency.

They prefer him for this high office, because he was a soldier of the revolution; one of that band of men, whose like we shall never see again; men who fought that good fight which won our independence, and gave us a place among the nations of the earth.

They prefer him, because he has protected our frontiers from savage cruelty, and in the late war with Great Britain advanced the renown of his country, by closing that war in blaze of glory.

They prefer him, because he belongs to no particular section of the union; neither to the north nor to the south, to the east nor to the west. It is true he resides beyond the mountains; but he lives and has his home in the hearts and affections of his fellow citizens, whether on the confines of Canada or of Mexico, of the Atlantic ocean or the western limits of the United States.

They prefer him, because his energy and intrepidity of character suit the present crisis of the political world: when an unholy combination of kings and emperors has laid low the standard of civil liberty on the continent of Europe, and evinced their intention of extending their efforts to the continent of America.

And believing that in all things relating to our domestic and foreign policy, he will discharge the duty of president of the United States with ability, impartiality, firmness and integrity, they invite their fellow citizens to unite with them in supporting his election.

And whereas, to forward the views and carry into effect the wishes of this meeting as to the approaching election of president of the United States, it is necessary that a committee be appointed to correspond with persons in the different electoral districts of this state, and to unite with them in recommending to the people suitable persons to be voted for on the second Thursday of November next, as electors; *Resolved*, that such a committee be appointed for this electoral district.

On motion of Robert Mc'Cauley, Esq. it was *Resolved*, that Maj. John Taylor, and A. D. Murphy, Esq. of Orange county, William M'Kissick, Esq. of Person county, and Gen. Joseph H. Bryan, of Granville, be requested to act as members of the committee for the electoral district composed of the said counties.

On motion of Doct. Thomas J. Faddis, it was *Resolved*, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Hillsborough Recorder, and that the editors of other newspapers in this state be requested to publish them.

The meeting then adjourned.

SAMUEL CHILD, Chairman.

JONN TAYLOR, Secretary.

A writer in a New York paper, speaking of the insufficient manner in which the street lamps were lighted, says, "Five-and-twenty full grown lightning bugs would have stared them all out of countenance."

On Thursday last, John Johnson, convicted at the New York Quarter Sessions, of the murder of James Murray, received sentence of death. When the Clerk inquired if he had any thing to say, he replied, "I am not the man that committed the murder, that's all." As the constable taking him from the bar, offered to support him, he said, with the utmost indifference, "Praised be God, I am strong enough yet." He is sentenced to be hanged on the first of April, and his body to be delivered over to the surgeons for dissection.

HONOR THE BRAVE.

Yesterday the President of the United States presented to General Jackson the Gold Medal, heretofore voted to him by Congress, for his gallant defence of New Orleans. At half past 11 o'clock, Gen. Jackson, attended by Mr. Livingston, of the House of Representatives, who had been one of his aids-de-camp at New Orleans, and Judge Todd, entered the large circular room of the President's House, where were the Secretaries of State, War and Navy, and a number of visitors attending to witness the ceremony. The President then presented to the General the Medal, with the following address:

GENERAL JACKSON: In compliance with a resolution of Congress, on the 27th of February, 1813, I present to you this medal, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained, by that body, of your gallant and good conduct, in the defence of New Orleans, at that important epoch, and especially in the very brilliant action of the 8th of January. In the performance of this duty, I recollect, with profound interest, the danger which then menaced that city, and the whole of the country dependent on the Mississippi, and the glorious exploit by which they were rescued from it. An incursion by a powerful army of veteran troops, commanded by a general of experience, who had gained renown in Spain, made a strong appeal to the patriotism of the nation. The result exhibited an example of devotion to the public welfare, which will forever be distinguished in the annals of our Union. The alacrity with which our fellow-citizens of the neighboring States, in obedience to the call of their government, flew to the defense of their country, proves that they are willing and ready to encounter every danger, and make every sacrifice in support of our Republican system. The time with which you repaired to that station, and organized the force collected there; the firmness with which you received the attack, and the success with which you repelled it, with a much inferior force, a great part of which consisted of volunteers and militia, are distinguished proofs of your patriotism and gallantry, as well as your judgment in action.

To which General Jackson replied:

SIR: Receiving this emblem of the approbation of my country, from you, who were an efficient and active agent of our Government in those scenes of difficulty and danger to which it refers, gives me peculiar pleasure. It brings to my recollection, on the occasion of war being sounded, that patriotic ardor which brought voluntarily to the field five thousand of the brave yeomanry of our country, to support its eagles, and to protect our frontier, from the ruthless savage, and the inroads of a British foe. In the name of those patriotic officers and soldiers who so bravely seconded my views in the day of battle, of privation and peril, and who contributed to bring about the happy results to which you refer, I receive this emblem of approbation, which the representatives of my country, in Congress assembled, have conceived me worthy to possess. That at a period the most critical and alarming, I should have been the humble means to harmonize the discordant materials of every nation and tongue, and so to unite them, as to make a successful defence of the city of New Orleans, against a superior, well-organized, veteran force, and to preserve it from pollution and ravage by an infuriated British soldiery, is a relief to my life. This emblem reminds me of the gratitude we should feel to a kind Providence for those happy results. May you pass through, and retire from, the administration of the government with the full approbation of your country that has hitherto accompanied you. May you be blessed in retirement with all the comforts heaven can bestow; and, when life is finished, be raised to a happy immortality beyond the grave.

At the same time, the President presented a like medal to Judge Todd, as the representative, or agent, of Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, in consideration of the gallant conduct of the Governor in the capture by the troops under General Harrison, of the British army in Upper Canada, in the fall of 1814.

The friends of John Quincy Adams have held a meeting in Norfolk, to promote his interest in Virginia. But the Petersburg Republican says that "all efforts to divert the Electoral vote of Virginia from Mr. Crawford, will be worse than useless: Mr. Crawford is sure of the undivided voice of the electoral college of Virginia; but when the election goes before the House of Representatives, where Mr. Crawford will be dropped on the first ballot, Virginia, notwithstanding the assertion so pompously made, will be found rallying round the standard of Jackson."

A Patriot in distress.—An American Revolutionary Officer, Major Swan, (of Boston,) is said to be in the prison of St. Pelogie, in France, for debt, and has been there fifteen years. A New-York paper proposes, in this age of liberality, to raise a subscription and procure the discharge of this old compatriot in arms of Le Fayette and Washington, that he may return to his country.

From a New-York paper.

English Law! To burn a house of which the criminal is tenant at will, is capital, but, if he has a lease, it is only a misdemeanor. To wound cattle is capital crime; to wound man is only a misdemeanor. A comedian, who performs in a theatre royal, is a reputed person; but if the same comedian plays the same character in a theatre which wants the stamp of royalty, he is a rogue and a vagabond. A gentleman of large property may hunt on the ground of a man of small property, while the man of small property may not hunt on his own ground. Peers and Members of Parliament cannot be arrested for debt, but their creditors may.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 19.
By the arrival of the ship Elizabeth, in 22 days from Havre, the editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have received their les of Paris papers to the 20th of February.

The amounts from Spain represent the country to be in a very unsettled state. The Constitutionalists, at Barcelona, will perhaps fall upon the soldiers of the Faith, unless they are marched away. The couriers have been stopped on the road between France and Madrid; and there are reports of disturbances and meditated insurrections. From —————— kingdom, The king has recently suppressed all the journals in Madrid, except one; and these circumstances, in connection with business, show that the government is laboring under unusual difficulties and apprehensions. It is reported that an English man of war has taken a Spanish ship with a large amount of specie, as security for her loans.

In France, both parties are occupied in electioneering. The funds, observes the Journal du Commerce, might have been now as good as those of England, but for the war in Spain; but the ministry have done something with the money. England is represented, by the same paper, as having great advantages by refusing to intermeddle with the war, and stepping in fresh in the case, with an uninterrupted commerce, and stepping in, at once, to the full and almost exclusive enjoyment of the South American trade.

The Journal du Commerce, of the 20th Feb. mention the speech of Mr. Webster, on the Greek question, as one remarkable for its energy and eloquence; and gives one or two short extracts. It also contains the motion made in Congress, to give the Marquis La Fayette to visit the United States.

The last intelligence from Greece, represent the state of the country, and the spirit of the people, as still more flattering than before.

Ireland continued to be disturbed by Whiteboism. Many outrages are detailed.

A mummy recently arrived in France, from Egypt, which appears to be that of a Princess of the race of Pharaohs, who had been buried 2700 years. In the same box was an embalmed Cat, to indicate the person of high rank.

An insurrection is said to have shown itself in Extremadura: and great agitation was apparent in Andalusia.

THE GREEKS AND TURKS.

The Ainsburg Gazette contains intelligence from Smyrna to the 19th of January. The Turkish squadron fitted out at Constantinople, to afford succour to Smyrna, had been destroyed by a tempest in the Dardanelles, and all the crew were killed with joy. Five frigates and six brigs stranded. The Turks regard this event as a chastisement from Heaven, and they had not been guilty of any acts of violence to the Greeks in consequence. The Greeks had become masters of the Gulph. The Turks considered there was no longer any security in the waters of the Archipelago.

Col. O'Callaghan, Aid to Gen. Mills, has been to Havre, to engage an American vessel to carry the General and suite from Cowes to South America.

A London paper reports, that the house of Ludolph Von Wollen, Hamburg, has failed for about 30,000/- sterling.

The London Globe mentions that the respectable house of William and James Levin, has stopped payment.

The Duke of Bordeaux, son of the Duchess of Berry, now about four years old, has an establishment of four Gentlemen of Honor, five Aids, a Colonel of the staff, and three Secretaries! [a legitimate establishment!]

Important.—In looking over our file of the Paris Journal du Commerce, we have found the following extract of a letter from Marseilles of Dec. 24, the editor, containing the following information relative to the growing of cotton in Egypt. It will doubtless have an important bearing on our commerce:—*N. York Gaz.*

SIR: It belongs to your Journal to notice a revolution which is about taking place in one of the most important branches of our commerce.

Four years since, a Frenchman named Jumel, conceived the idea of attempting the growing of Brazil/cotton in Egypt, and it has completely succeeded. The Pacha has ordered its growth to be extended on the largest scale, and has further directed that this new production should in future be called "Jumel Cotton."

The second year the crop amounted to 100,000 kilogrammes; the third to twenty times as much; and there are at this moment at the Lazaretto of Marseilles 4000 bags (about 60,000 kilogrammes) for consumption.

There is an ample quantity at the Lazaretto of Leghorn and Trieste, and letters from the most respectable source state that the crop this year will exceed 5,000,000 kilograms. There will be scarcely any end to its production, as the Pacha intends to extend the culture to the sources of the Nile.

"The quality of this cotton, (classed with the long staple) is perfect; and if a little whiter and cleaner would entirely supersede that of Pernambuco and Louis-

iana. It is probable that other manufacturers will prefer it, especially as its great abundance will make the price very low. What effect will this have on our commercial relations with the U. States?

"I now leave this important subject to the consideration of your readers, manufacturers and merchants."

COMMODORE DANIELS.

The Editor of the Morning Chronicle has been favored with the following extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this city, dated

LAGUIRA, FEB. 19, 1824.

I have no news to give you, except for the loss of two sloops of war not long since. Some of the most distinguished personages of this country (viz. Generals Bermudez, Paez, and Soublette) were his advocates. The trial lasted several days, when the commodore was honorably acquitted. Gen. Paez stood up before the court, and in an elegant speech, depicted the glorious exertions of the defendant, in gaining and confirming the liberty of Colombia; and as the gallant commodore "had done the state some service," he was proposed as admiral in chief of the naval forces, amidst the reiterated plaudits of the audience. After this triumphant acquittal, splendid entertainments were given him by the most distinguished families in Caracas. The last fete was a ball given by Daniels himself, in return for the numerous honors conferred on him. I do not remember to have witnessed a more magnificent display of wealth and luxury: the profusion of superb decorations, the variety and elegance of the costumes, the air alive with the breath of lutes and trumpets, the "bevy of fair women richly gay," and the number of illustrious personages assembled, presented a spectacle of which no idea could be formed, except from the enchanting pictures of oriental romance. The rooms were decorated with festoons, patriotic emblems, and luxuriant in every fanciful variety of carved work. They were most splendidly illuminated; and an atmosphere of golden light set the minutest objects in clearest vision before the eye of the spectator, and large mirrors reflected the magical scene in indefinite multiplication.

The Commodore has generously given up to government all his wages, and the services of his own vessels in this country: thus emulating those heroes, whose noble actions enrich history to us, by opening such varied and delicious vistas to our gaze, beneath the range of its loftiest events.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

FROM MEXICO.

We are indebted to a friend for the following extract of a letter just received and dated Mexico, Jan. 28th, 1824.

"I enclose you a proclamation of the government, by which you will see that we have had a terrible tumult in this city, which lasted several days, and only ended yesterday. It was commenced by Gen. Lobato, with a view to induce the congress to change the ministry, and put the Europeans out of office. He however, soon found his error, and submitted with the greater part of his officers, when the eudges were taken up by others, who obstinately refused to succumb, and were happily made prisoners to the number of twenty two. Among these were three colonels, and as many lieutenant colonels. Several of the prisoners were condemned to death last night, and pardoned to day, when they were on the point of being executed. All, however, is now quiet, and as congress will undoubtedly change the people at the head of the government, we may again hope for tranquillity. These occurrences have retarded the departure of the convoy of money for Alvarado."

Extract of a letter, dated Buenos Ayres, January 2d, 1824.

The political state of Peru is very unsettled. Riva Aguero, having declared himself an enemy to the Congress, was at Truxillo with 4,000 men, and Bolivar was going against him. The Spaniards were strengthening themselves, and probably will be too powerful for the Patriots. The only hope, (and one that is generally entertained and expected,) is that these Spanish Generals, La Serena, Cantarac and Valdez, will declare themselves independent of Spain, and keep the government in their own hands."

Ambassador from Buenos Ayres.—A letter from Buenos Ayres of the 7th of January, states that Gen. Alvera has been appointed by that government as Ambassador to the United States. He was to have left Buenos Ayres in the month of January for the U. States, via. England.

Balt. P.

Manilla.—A proclamation in Spanish, (recently received from Manilla,) without date, signed by Juan Antonio Martinez, Captain General of the Philippine Islands, by which it appears that a part of the troops, headed by Capt. Novales, had raised the standard of insurrection, with the object of rendering the Islands independent of Spain—but they were quickly put down, and Novales, and Ruiz, another leader, and twenty of their followers, were shot.

THE TARIFF.

A meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, was held on the 12th ult. to consider the propriety of memorializing Congress against the passage of the tariff bill, as now before that body; when the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that the proposed Tariff of duties is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, inexpedient, unjust, and unequal in its operations; that it is calculated and intended to foster one branch of industry at the expense of all others; that it would be ruinous to our agriculture and commerce; that it will diminish the resources, and position of direct taxation for the support thereof; and that a wise and sound policy forbids the adoption of it.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft a memorial to Congress expressing the opinions and views of this meeting; a copy of which are requested to transmit to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State:

Resolved, That said committee be also a committee of correspondence, who shall send a copy of these resolutions to each of the towns in this State, and solicit their co-operation in the measures adopted in this meeting.

Paris J. Tillinghast, C. P. Mallett, Jas. Townes, John Huske, Duncan McRae, Esquires, were appointed the committee.

At the same meeting, resolutions were passed, and a committee appointed to draft a memorial to Congress, respectfully requesting that an Armory or Arsenal, or either of them, be erected in the town of Fayetteville.

THE GREAT STEAM-BOAT QUESTION.

The cause recently decided in the Supreme Court of the United States, is of such paramount interest to the country, that we should copy the whole of the Opinion of the Court on it, were we not prevented by its great length. The original action was brought under a State Law of New York, giving to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton the sole use and monopoly of all the waters within that State, for navigation by Steam, to the exclusion of all persons not acting under their right, with heavy penalties and forfeitures in cases of infringement and violation. The cause has passed through its different stages, from the lowest court in New York, where it has been uniformly decided in conformity to the State Law, until it has reached the highest judicial tribunal of the nation, been solemnly and deliberately agreed and considered, and conclusively decided against the constitutionality of the Law. The principle thus appears to be established, that the navigable waters of every state are the common highway of all citizens of the United States, and that all vessels or boats sailing under a coasting license have a right to traverse them, whether moved by steam, horse, wind, or any other power. And the authority of the United States, to "regulate commerce among the several States," notwithstanding the right of any State to pass "laws to regulate their domestic trade and police," is declared to "extend within the limits of every State of the Union." The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Marshall, the 2d Feb. and occupies 6 columns of small type in the Intelligencer.—*Chas. City Gaz.*

At sun-rise on Friday morning 12th ult. the convicts in the State Prison, Boston, attempted to revolt. They rushed upon the officer who had the keys, and threatened his life, in order to obtain them, but failed. Order was not restored until a detachment of Major Wainwright's marines was brought up to the prison.

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

We are requested to state for the information of the Pensioners of the United States, that as Congress has made the necessary appropriation, funds for paying them are in readiness. All, therefore, who are on the pension list may now apply to the respective agents in the states where they reside for their semi annual stipends.

Washington Repub.</i

SALISBURY

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1824.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

We learn that Col. Robert Love, of Haywood county, in accordance with the wishes of his fellow-citizens, has consented to be a candidate for Elector, on the people's ticket, at the ensuing Presidential election; and the Star informs us that Col. William B. Lockhart has been nominated, on the same ticket, for the district composed of the counties of Northampton, Hertford,

The last Raleigh star contains a notice of a meeting of the citizens of Wake county, favorable to Gen. Jackson's election as President.

•••••

The General government not the government of the People!

The bill in Congress for obtaining the necessary surveys on the subject of "Roads and Canals," has given rise to many learned and elaborate speeches. Some of these are so very ingenious, as to baffle the comprehension of common minds; and we doubt much whether certain of the orators themselves understood their own "profound profundity of thought." We observe that one of the members from North-Carolina, (Mr. Spaight) also "rose to express his opposition to the bill." Our readers can gather the groundwork of his argument, from the following extract: "If (says he) this government had sprung into existence from a state of nature—if it had derived its being immediately from the people—then, from its very nature, it would have the power contended for (the power, we suppose, to survey roads and canals;) it would have been inherent, from the very formation of the government." ••••• "Instead of deriving its existence immediately from the people, it was sallied into being by sovereigns! It is the work of sovereigns—the grant of power by them, for their own benefit, and that of their people."

Mordecai Mannassah Noah, the Jew editor of the *caucus* "Advocate," has often denied that the people were capable of exercising the rights retained to them by the constitution; but this is the first time we remember to have heard it gravely advanced that the people had no hand in the establishment of our government! On the contrary, we had believed that all the powers there delegated and defined, were derived from the people....and not, as Mr. Spaight says, the "grant of sovereigns!" Our notions on this subject were taken from the constitution itself. The very first words of that instrument are: "We, the people of the United States," &c. "do ordain and establish this constitution," &c. But, according to Mr. Spaight, "We, the people," must have been mistaken....the "grant" comes from "sovereigns!" These are the heretical, aristocratic opinions of a representative of North-Carolina! one who violated his trust, and, in despite of the known wishes of his constituents, united with a desperate cabal at Washington, in attempting to palm upon the free people of the Republic, a man for chief magistrate, who, by his intrinsic worth, could not unite one-fifth of the people of the nation in his support.

•••••

The bill for the revision of the duties on imports (tariff bill so called) travels slowly through the House of Representatives, and meets with many obstructions in its great course of preparation for a discussion of its general principle, which has as yet been only incidentally debated. If the bill passes the House of Representatives, as it probably will—we don't say certainly—the session will hardly terminate before the first of June next.

Nat. Intel.

There are (says the Albany Advertiser) in the state of New-York, one hundred and thirty-five newspapers; and out of these there are but two, so far as our knowledge extends, which are opposed to giving the choice of electors to the people. And yet Mr. Livingston, Mr. Dudley, and Mr. Sudam, and Mr. Stranahan, and others, in the senate, say they have no evidence that the people desire a change!!!

The several propositions to amend the constitution of the United States, in relation to the mode of electing electors of President, submitted to the senate during the present session, have been indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Randolph has submitted a proposition to reduce the wages of the members of the H. R. to six dollars per day. Mr. R.'s gall appears to have overflowed more than ordinarily on this occasion.

Petersburg. *Refub.*

We have accounts from France to the 21st of Feb. Spain continued agitated. Victory still attended the Greeks. No other intelligence of striking interest is brought by the recent arrival.

The office of 4th auditor of the treasury of the U. S. having recently become vacant by the death of Col. Freeman, it is said there are upwards of one hundred applicants, (members of congress and others) to fill the vacancy. ib.

An effort was made in the House of Representatives, yesterday, by Mr. Allen of Mass. to call up his resolution to limit the duration of the present session, but the House refused to consider it. In all probability the session will continue until late in May; notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Mr. Randolph, who deprecates the pestilential atmosphere of the chamber of Representatives, as much as travellers in Java dread an approach to the fabled Upas tree.—*Wash. Refub.*

To Correspondents.

We must decline the publication of "Brutus." Religious controversies are not unprofitable to the public engaged, but are highly injurious to the cause of the Gospel dispensation....and more particularly so, when carried on thro' the columns of a public journal like ours, which circulates among all classes of the community. We regret very much that "Brutus" should be disposed to cast such unmerited obloquy upon the character of the clergy of the present day; for he must know that he thereby impairs the belief in the Holy oracles themselves. "Brutus" is wrong, when he says that "Religion, or Christianity, so called, has stained the page of history deeper with blood than all the wars that were uncommonly acrimonious. But the elec-

tion is now over; and we presume the Charlotte Editors are as much rejoiced at being relieved from a disagreeable necessity of printing for the adverse parties, as we shall be at the arrival of that halcyon period, when the *Presidential election* shall no longer perplex our brain, and disturb even our social tranquility.

Methodist Conference.—The Virginia conference convened in Petersburg, on the 18th ult. and terminated its session on the 24th. All the houses of worship in the town were tendered to, and accepted by, the conference; great numbers of people attended on the preaching of the divines composing this assembly, during the days of their session.

the only bishop at this conference. A general conference is to be held in Baltimore, on the first day of May next.

Licut. Kennen, who was tried by a naval court-martial at Norfolk, has been honorably acquitted. It is said that this affair has drawn down upon the head of the secretary of the navy, and Com. Porter, the warmest indignation of the friends of Lieut. K.

A letter from an officer of the U. S. schooner Shark, states that a launch from that vessel was lost in a gale of wind, by being stoned on shore, at Vera Cruz, South-America; and fourteen, out of eighteen of her crew, were drowned. Capt. Stevens, the commander of the Shark, very narrowly escaped a watery grave.

There has been to-day a considerable excitement in the Senate, on the subject of the late minority Caucus. The venerable John Taylor of Caroline, who, previous to the Caucus, was represented, by the friends of that scheme, as favorable to it, has this morning put every doubt on that point to rest, by denouncing the Caucus in the most pointed and forcible manner. This republican patriarch denounced the caucus "the Washington Bull Dance," and treated the distinction drawn by the advocates of the Caucus, between the private and official acts of the members of Congress, as puerile and inefficient.

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We have omitted, in this week's paper, a journal of the proceedings of Congress. The most prominent part of what they have done, is noticed in a few short articles we have copied from the Washington papers.

Our paper having been filled out previously to the receipt of the *Lists of Letters*, we are obliged to defer their insertion till next week.

The United States armory at Springfield, Mass. has suffered a heavy loss by fire! The loss is estimated at \$15,000—the building worth \$10,000 and the property in it about \$5,000.

MARKET'S.

CHARLESTON, MARCH 22.

Cottons.—Confidence has been in some degree restored by our late advices from England, and Upland Cottons have since evidently been in better request. The middle qualities, which had been previously selling at about 13 cents, have since in some instances, gone off at 13½ and 14½ cents. The highest and lowest qualities, however, do not appear to have varied in price, and we therefore continue the extreme quotations as in our last. *Courier.*

Extract from a *Ware Price Current*, Feb. 21. Cotton.—Sales of Uplands, at ff. 10, to 15; New-Orleans 1 2/3 to 4 1/2; Alabama and Tennessee ff. 10 to 15—prices barely maintained, and not expected to advance without an improvement in England.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, March 25

Cotton, 12½ to 13; flour, fine, 4½; superfine, 5; wheat, 85 to 90 cents; whiskey, 33 to 34; peach brandy, 55 to 60; apple do. 50 to 55; cen. 42 to 45; bacon, 7 to 8; salt, Turks Island, 75 to 80 per bushel; molasses, 26 to 28; sugar, muscovado, 9½ to 10; coffee, prime, green, 23 to 24; 2d and 3d quality, 21 to 22; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 125; flaxseed, 80 cents; tallow, 6 to 7; beeswax, 31 to 32; rice, 3½ to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 4 to 5 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 3½ to 4; manufactured, 5 to 2 pr. cwt.

MARRIED,

In Lincoln county, on the 26th January, Capt. Aaron Sherill, to Miss Polly Parker. [The above marriage has been heretofore published in our paper, with the addition that the bride was own niece to the bridegroom; we now again insert it, at the request of a subscriber, with the correction, that the young lady was only niece to Capt. Sherill's former wife. The former fact was communicated under a responsible name, accompanied by a request that it might be published; we did so, if any of the parties feel aggrieved, and demand the name of him who to deliver it up, in order to exculpate ourselves.]

In Washington City, by the Rev. Mr. Lucas, Mr. John Judge to Miss Mary Caroline Noland, both of that place.

Most Judges contrive to get plenty of land; For one, we may instance Judge Toland; But plump lawer Curio has trick'd the whole band,

And shewn us a Jiroo that has NO land!

Wholesale HAT Store,
279 King Street, opposite the Merchant's Hotel.

Wildman & Starr,

OFFER to the public a general assortment of 1st, 2nd, and 3d quality black and drab Beaver Hats,

oval, bell and high crowns, and corse shaped, wide and narrow brims, late fashions.

Also, Castor Hats, ditto; men's and youth's fine Roram ditto, warranted elastic wear proof;

men's and youth's Roram Hats, of an inferior quality. All of which they warrant of their own manufacture.

Men's and boy's coarse, fine and very fine black and drab wool Hats; morocco caps, from Philadelphia and New-York; Hatter's Trimmings, Bow Strings, and Brushs, &c. &c. low for cash.

Charleston, April, 1824. 13t 12

NEW WHOLESALE

HARD-WARE STORE.

Charleston, S. C. No. 33, King-Street.

SMITH & ROBBINS have just received, and are now opening, 350 PACKAGES, consisting of a general and choice assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware; and have also, in Store,

Smith tools and Bellows, Steel

Genuine Whittemore cotton and wool Cards

Trace chains

Vices, Anvils, Lead

Patent and Carolina Hoes

American & English nail, and cross-cut Saws

German and c. s. hand Saws

Hand and mill Saw files

Rasp, common and patent Curry-combs

German, English and American Scythes

Wire and Hair Sieves

Cut and wrought Nails

Hook, plate and raised Hinges

Swing and toilet Glasses, Brushes,

and every other article in their line; which they will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Prices, those of NEW-YORK and PHILADELPHIA, *merchants* are particularly invited to call.

March 1, 1824. 5t 0

Sale! Sale!

THE Commissioners appointed by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Davidson, will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 15th of April next, the remainder of the lots unsold in the Town of Lexington.

Terms of sale, six, twelve and eighteen months; payment in equal instalments.

JOHN MONROE,

JOHN CLEMMONS, Commissioners.

DAVID COX,

March 17, 1824. 5t 0

Price adv. 5t. D. R. DUNLAP, c. s. z.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Equity.....Samuel Roach, vs. Hugh McDowell, James Moore, Andrew Heron, and others.

In this case, it is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that unless James Moore and Andrew Heron, two of the defendants in this case, appear at the next Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Mecklenburg on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and answer for the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them, it will be

Stephen Clearwater has been committed to the county jail, Sullivan, New York, for the murder of Lawrence Baker. This is the second murder that has been committed in that county within the last three weeks.

President's Vests.—We copy the following notice from the New-York paper of Tuesday, 23d ult. "Messrs. J. and P. Hone and Company sold yesterday by auction a large quantity of black silk vestings, lately imported from France, stamped with pretty correct likenesses of several of the candidates for the presidency, with their names printed beneath their busts.

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FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

THE TOMB OF NAPOLEON,
Written by a gentleman who recently visited Saint
Helena, on his return to America.

Lorn is the rock and boundless is the wave,
Where the wierd sisters dug Napoleon's grave;
A castled steep—the sea for ever pours
A requiem round those solitary shores.
No tender brother stood beside his bed,
No weeping consort held his drooping head;
A few sad followers, faithful to the last,
Watch'd the quick changes that his face o'ercast;
Saw the fix'd eye with lingering lustre view
His boy's bright portrait, as he bade adieu;
Sublime in death, he said, with hope inspir'd,
"My son, the head of armies," and expir'd.

And in this all that now remains of thee,
A simple shrine beneath a willow tree?
Near one small fount in yonder glee of green,
Where cliffs stupendous guard the sacred scene,
And strangers tread with noiseless step the glade,
Lest the rude echo should thy rest invade;
Great shade of fame! where hath thy spirit fled;
In the dark regions of the unknown dead?
Where is the arm which ruled, with wondrous
power,

O'er kings and kingdoms, in a happier hour?

Where is the form, which on yon Alpine height

The Italian realms beheld with pale affright?

Which seem'd to travel over space and time,

The gaze of crowds—the wonder of each clime;

While Europe trembling saw with hopeless eye,

The wing'd artillery like a whirlwind fly?

Where is he now? Go ask the watchman there,

Whose armor glistens in the midnight air;

He points in silence to the lonely tomb,

Where Bertrand wept in agonizing gloom!

Oft will the pilgrim to the east pause here,

Muse on this spot and shed a pitying tear,

That his vast genius and his mighty mind

Should sink by mercenary foes confin'd.

Oft will the sons of ocean check the oar

And drop their anchor near this sainted shore,

Thro' the dark winding valley slowly turn,

And pensive gaze at great Napoleon's urn.

Here many a tongue will pay the tribute due

To Bertrand's heart, so loyal and so true:

Who shar'd his glory, and who shar'd his grief,

A voluntary exile with his chief.

Here England's genius yet may weep the day

Th' illustrious captive felt her cruel sway,

And lingering died, with slow consuming pain,

Alas! to England an eternal stain!

Farewell, great chieftain! Thy immortal name

Stands yet unrivall'd on the rolls of fame.

Lorn is the rock and boundless is the wave,

Yet glory's sunbeams rest upon thy grave!

ABOVE.

ON A SCULL.

[The following lines, by Lord Byron, are
hardly inferior to Hamlet's meditations in the
grave-yard.]

American Farmer.

Look on its broken arch, its ruin'd wall,
Its chambers desolate and portals foul:
Yes, this was once ambition's airy hall,
The seat of thought, the palace of the soul.
Behold thro' each lack-lustre eye-less hole,
The gay recess of wisdom, and of wit.
Can all that saint, sage, sophist ever writ
People's lonely tower—its tenement refit?

MISCELLANEOUS.

Webster's Dictionary.—It is invited in a New-Haven paper, that Noah Webster, Esq. intends to proceed to England, for the purpose of publishing the large Dictionary he promised in his small one, 18 years ago, in that country. Notwithstanding the peculiarities of Mr. Webster, some of which no English ear or eye can well approve, we have no doubt, if he bestowed the attention to the subject of which he has evinced the capacity, that he will produce a work, which will find its way to a rank in literature near the side of the gigantic Johnson.

Peale's Washington.—Mr. Rembrandt Peale has recently finished a Portrait of Washington, which has received the most unqualified approbation from all that have seen it, and is pronounced by Judge Marshall to be the most perfect resemblance of him that he has ever seen. Few men could be more intimately acquainted with the General than the Judge.

From an English Paper.

There is, in the church of Walton on Thames, a curious instrument, presented to the parish, about a century and a half ago, by a person of some consequence at that time, whose name was Chester. It was intended to be worn as a punishment by the fair sex, who had been guilty of defamation. It is of singular construction, and when fixed, one part enters the mouth, which prevents the possibility of articulation. It bears this inscription:

"Chester presents Walton with a bridle,

"To curb women's tongues that talk idle."

Its presentation arose from the circumstance of the individual whose name it bears losing a valuable estate through the instrumentality of a gossipping woman.—English paper.

NEW YORK.

The commercial emporium of our country is at this period in an unusual prosperous condition. To demonstrate this, it is only necessary to state that between two and three thousand buildings are now going up in the city; among which are ten or twelve splendid edifices for religious worship, and a merchant's Exchange to cost nearly a million of dollars. At the close of the ensuing season there will have been expended on the Battery, (that most grand and beautiful promenade) more than \$200,000. It is an astonishing fact that the fiscal concerns of the city alone, are more important than the civil expenditures of any two states in the Union. This is proved by a reference to the wonderful operations of the Corporation during a single fortnight, up to the 2d February last, in which the cash receipts amounted to the enormous sum of

\$132,559
Expenditures in the same period, \$132,669

Interesting experiment....In the poorhouse yard of this city, a committee of the corporation is employed in boring the earth, in search of a source of good water. They have proceeded the depth of 280 feet without success; and in the whole of the descent have found but 2 or 3 feet of stone a bed of lime-stone, 256 feet below the surface. Some 70 or 80 feet down, 40 feet below the bed of either river, a quantity of marine shells were found; the whole body of the earth through which the machine has passed, proving to consist of clay or sand, (160 feet clay) with very few strata of any other substance. Another visit will enable us to give further particulars of this novel experiment in this quarter; although the geological phenomena disclosed by the laborious operation, do not appear to be very numerous or striking.—Chas. Gaz.

PEROVAL'S POEMS.

We learn from London, that the beautiful edition of Peroval's Poems, lately published in this city by Mr. Wiley, is now in the London press; and will soon be published by Mr. John Millar, upon the same terms that he published the Pilot. The edition here has not yet paid the expenses of paper and printing!

N.Y. Com. Adv.

Three saddles have been lately made in New-York for distinguished individuals in South America, which, for costliness and beauty, exceed any articles of the kind ever manufactured in this country. The price of each, with the bridle, will be about \$200.

The common council of Boston have appointed a committee to direct a letter in behalf of the city council to Gen. Lafayette, requesting him, if not inconvenient, on his contemplated visit to the U.S. to land in that place, and to assure him that his reception will be worthy of the city which has ever held in the highest estimation the services and sacrifices of the adopted son of Washington.

THE GREEK BOY.

Capt. Partridge, of the military school, at Norwich, Vermont, has generously offered to support and educate at his own expense, the Greek boy who arrived in this country last year, and whose parents and six brothers were murdered by the Turks at Scio.

N.Y. Com. Adv.

Prison Limits.—The Legislature of the State, in session, declaring the limits of each county to be the prison bounds, and prohibiting the imprisonment of any white woman for debt.

Facts deserving attention.—In Salem, Mass. the Poor House is a source of income to the amount of \$1,300 per annum. In Quincy, Mass. the labors of those of the poor who were able to do any thing, not only supported the sick and infirm, but also paid the interest of the debt contracted for the erection of a suitable house, and every year a part of the principal of that debt.

A few Tragedy.—entitled *Superstition*, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, is expected to be produced in a few days. It is stated, by those who have read the manuscript, to be the best play ever written in America.

From the Savannah Georgian.

A society has been formed at Athens, Alabama, for the suppression of electioneering, and the members bind themselves by their individual signatures to an obligation not to vote for, or support any candidate for public office who may use fraudulent or unjust means, by treating or by deception, by himself or his friends, to obtain suffrages.

"Old Virginia's revolting!"

Mr. Adams and General Jackson are, at present, the most prominent candidates, and they must eventually divide the votes of the other three. We pretend not to any skill in divination, and therefore will not undertake to calculate which of the two will gather up the greatest number of *deplorably* votes. Our present impression is that Mr. Adams will be the successful candidate, and it accords with our wishes that he should be; but, he is not, we can only say, that we do not entertain any of the fears which we have heard expressed at the suggestion of Gen. Jackson's being elevated to the Presidency; on the contrary, we have every confidence in his fidelity and devotion to the public good, in any situation in which his fellow citizens may place him. We prefer Mr. Adams to him for no other reason than because he is a more experienced and accomplished statesman.

Norfolk (Virginia) Herald.

Rats.—Some time since one of my family was sick, and we set a candle in a low candlestick in the fire place in the same room. About midnight we were alarmed in consequence of the house being filled with smoke, and on searching for the cause, it appeared that a rat had taken the lighted candle out of the candlestick, and dragged it under the floor, which set fire to the house and would have consumed it had not the fire been timely discovered.

Porte Piano, for Sale.

A FIRST rate second-hand Piano, is offered for sale, very low. For terms, &c. apply to MICHAEL BROWN.
Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1824.

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Sale of Lands, for Taxes.

THE following tracts of Land, in Burke County, will be sold at public sale, in the town of Morganton, on Saturday, the 22d day of June next, unless the taxes due thereon for the years 1821 and 1822, are paid previous to that day.....viz.

A tract belonging to George Thompson, 100 acres, lying on Ward's Branch, for 1821

One do. Elizabeth Thompson, 150 acres, lying on do. for do.

head of Muddy creek, for 1821.

For the year 1822: Conrad Lyons, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. John Adams, 137 acres, lying on the waters of Cain creek.

One do. David Bandy, 70 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. James McCown, 100 acres, lying on Silver creek.

One do. Thomas McCown, 140 acres, lying on do.

One do. Thomas McKenzie, 100 acres, lying on Muddy Creek.

One do. William Twigs, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. Solomon Williams, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Muddy creek.

One do. James Branch, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Upper Creek.

One do. Daniel Keely, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Sinalv.

One do. Michael Funcher, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Canoe creek.

One do. Jesse Smith, 80 acres, lying on Canoe creek.

One do. Benjamin Wise, 80 acres, lying on the waters of Paddy's creek.

One do. William Davis, 200 acres, lying on the waters of John's river and Loose creek.

One do. Ann Reeder, 50 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Jacob Johnson, 250 acres, lying on Main Loose creek.

For 1821 and 1822: Reuben Stallions, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. Elizabeth Winkle, 111 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek.

One do. David Singerfield, 100 acres, lying on the waters of the south fork of Catawba.

Alexander McCombs, of New-York, 18,550 acres, lying on the eastern boundary of Burke county, not listed for 1822.

M. BRITTAINE, Sheriff.

8105

State of North-Carolina,

WILKES COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court, in Equity. Waugh and Finley, vs. Charles P. Gordon, Zachariah H. Gordon, James H. Gordon, George W. Gordon, Thomas F. Nappier and Rebecca his wife, John Brown and Mary his wife, and Sarah Gordon; Original bill, and bill of injunction. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that there is not personal estate to satisfy the judgment obtained in this case, and that William Hall and Matilda his wife, David K. Beattie, Walter L. Beattie, and Jane Beattie, heirs at law of the said Walter Beattie, reside without the limits of this State: it is ordered, that publication be made three weeks in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Wilkesboro, on the second Monday in September next, and plead, answer to said bill, or judgement pro confesso will be taken, and the same set for hearing ex parte.

O. BARRETT, c. m. e.

Price adv. \$2. it'03

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, fall term, 1823....

Joab Alexander and Robert Erwin, executors of William Beattie, vs. William Brittain and Margaret Beattie, executor and executrix of Walter Beattie, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that there is not personal estate to satisfy the judgment obtained in this case, and that William Hall and Matilda his wife, David K. Beattie, Walter L. Beattie, and Jane Beattie, heirs at law of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd. (who are not inhabitants of this State) to appear at a county court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why execution should not issue against the real estate of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd. to satisfy this judgment.

Test, ROBERT HENRY, Ck.

Price adv. \$1.75. it'0

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COUNTY Court, January term, 1824: Joab Alexander and Robert Erwin, executors of William Beattie, to the use of John W. Thomas, vs. William Brittain and Margaret Beattie, executor and executrix of Walter Beattie.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the personal estate of the testator, in the hands of his executor and executrix, is insufficient to satisfy the judgment in this case: ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three weeks, giving notice to William Hall and Matilda his wife, David K. Beattie, Walter L. Beattie, and Jane Beattie, heirs at law of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd. (who are not inhabitants of this State) to appear at a county court to be held for Buncombe county, at the court-house in Asheville, on the second Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to shew cause, if any they may have, why execution should not issue against the real estate of the said Walter Beattie, dec'd. to satisfy the judgment in this case.

Test, JOHN MILLER, c. s. c.

Price adv. \$1.75. it'0

State of North-Carolina.

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1824: David Bradshaw vs. John S. McCurdy; original attachment, levied on lands.

It appearing to the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the court-house in Concord, on the third Monday of